

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Soil Science - Organic Fertilizers.

J-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 39037

Author : Haken, D.

Inst :

Title : Preparation of Liquid Fertilizers from Manure.

Orig Pub : Mas. chev., 1957, No 7, 184-186.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

HAK, Rudolf, inz.

Water resources management of the North Bohemia region.
Vodni hosp 14 no.7:243-245 '64

1. Regional Water Resources Development and Investment
Center, Teplice.

Activation and cleaning of...

S/ 123/62/000/014/016/020
A004/A101

tion according to the patented method) the surface hardness attains magnitudes of HV 850 - 950.

B. Yakovlev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/123/62/000/014/016/020
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Háek, Jiří, Šála, Ivan, Esterka, Bohumír, Pokorný, František

TITLE: Activation and cleaning of the surface of alloyed steel prior to nitriding

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 14, 1962, 37, abstract 14B225P (Czechoslovakian patent, class 48d, 5, 18c, 3/25, No. 97555, 15.12.60)

TEXT: A method of cleaning and activating the surface of parts prior to nitriding is patented, which improves the nitriding process and the quality of the layer obtained on chrome-nickel austenitic (or any other alloyed) steel. The method consists of applying to the steel surface to be nitrified a thin hydride layer of any metal (titanium, zirconium, tungsten, chromium, etc.) or a mixture of metal hydrides and ammonium chlorate or carbonate in the form of a suspension in methanol. In heating the surface during the nitriding process, it is cleaned from oxides, activated and the process of atomic nitrogen saturation is facilitated and accelerated. Nitriding is taking place as usual by heating the part in an atmosphere containing atomic nitrogen. After 10 hours nitriding (including the prepara-

Card 1/2

HAK, Jaroslav, promovany geolog, kandidat geologicko-mineralogickych ved;
BABCAN, Jan, inz., kandidat geologicka-mineralogickych ved

Documentation cards with perforated margins used in geochemical
research. Geol pruzkum 7 no.3:79-81 Mr '65.

1. Institute of Mineral Raw Materials, Kutna Hora.

HAK, J.

"The occurrence of Jamesonite, Berthierite, and native gold in the stibnite veins near Medzibrod and Lomista (Low Tatra Mountains)."

VESTNIK, ustredni ustav geologicky, Prague, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 33, No. 4, 1958.

pp. 218-9

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncl.

HAK J.
 CODE: 7 : 0000000000
 ORIGIN: :
 ABST. JOURN. : AZERBAI., No. 20 1959, No. 71/00
 AUTHOR : HAK, J.
 INST. :
 TITLE : Linkenite from Musarka (Low Iskra) and its
 paragenesis.
 ORIG. PUB. : Casop. mineral. a geol., 1958, 3, No 4,
 197-200
 ABSTRACT : The mineral was studied by semi-quantitative
 spectrographic, roentgenographic, and cinerographic methods.
 The mineralized veins of Sb-deposit in which it was found
 are associated with a zone of mylonitization of granite.
 Linkenite and stibnite appertain to the most recent ore
 minerals; most often they are dispersed in quartz and
 carbonate. On the basis of spectrographic analysis, the
 conclusion is reached that Ag, As, Hg, Cd, Fe, and Cu, are
 contained in linkenite in segregated form; according to
 R_i values, Ag and Hg can be substituted for Pb; Al, B, Ba,
 Ca, Cr, Li, Mg, Mn, Na, Si, Sr, Ti, and a portion of Fe,
 are present essentially as admixtures of silicates and of
 CARD: 1/2

5

CARD: 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 24, 1958, 81118.

medium content of Cu and Sb; low content of Ag,
As, Cd, Hg, Mg, Mn and Te; traces of Al, Co, In,
Mo, Si, Sr, Ti and Zn. An X-ray is also obtained.
G. Vorob'yev.

Card : 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 24, 1958, 81118.

Author : Hak J., Kupka F

Inst :

Title : Identification of Kobellite Obtained from Hummel of
the Spishko - Generskiy Deposits (Slovakia).

Orig Pub: Casop. mineral. a geol., 1958, 3, No 1, 16-20.

Abstract: Kobellite obtained from the hydrotermical veins
in conjunction with quartz of more recent origin
and with sulfide ores is described herein. The
article covers in particular the following mine-
rals: pyrite, arsenopyrites, chalcopyrite, tetra-
hedrite, sphalerite, pyroten, galenite, marka-
site and kobellite. The spectroscopical analysis
of the latter is: high content of Bi, Fe, and Pb;

Card : 1/2

HAK, A.; KNOBLOCH, J.; MACH, F.

On causes and therapy of pseudarthrosis of bones of the forearm. Acta
chir.orthop.traum.cech. 28 no.5:429-432 0 '61.

1. Chirurgická klinická základna UDL v Praze 8 - Bulovka, predn. prof.
MUDr. Jan Knobloch, Dr.Sc.

(PSEUDARTHROSIS) (FOREARM fract & disloc)

MACH, Frantisek; KONOPASEK, Jiri; HAK, Antonin; PFLUG, Josef; HOSCHLOVA,
Dagmar; VOKNER, Jiri

On the problem of the diagnosis of concussion fo the brain. Rozhl.
chir. 39 no.8:549-555 Ag '60.

1. Klinika chirurgicka zakladna UDL v Praze 8, Bulovka, prednosta
prof. MUDr. Jan Knobloch, doktor lekarskych ved.
(BRAIN wds & inj.)

LISKA, S.; HUBAC, M.; HAJZOKOVA, M.

Effect of work in a hot environment on blood cholinesterase activity. Prac. lek. 15 no.7:291-293 S '63.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave,
riaditel prof. M. Nosal Ceskoslovenske statne kupele Trencianske
Teplice, riaditel MUDr. L. Spiska,

(CHOLINESTERASE) (BLOOD) (HEAT)
(ERYTHROCYTES) (EXERTION)
(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LISKA, S.; HUBAC, M.; HAJZOKOVA M.; Institute of Hygiene of Work and Occupational Diseases at Bratislava, Manager Prof. M. Nosál, and Czechoslovak State Spa Francianske Teplice, Manager Doctor L. Spiska [Ustav hygieny práce a chorob z povolání v Bratislavě, ředitel prof. M. Nosál; Československé státní lázeň Francianské Teplice, ředitel MUDr. L. Spiska].

"Effect of Work in Hot Environment on the Activity of Lived Cholinesterases".

Prague, Pracovní Lékařství, Vol 15, No 7, 1973, pp 274-276

Abstract: 6 subjects were examined to study the activity of cholinesterase in plasma and erythrocytes before work and after work on a bicycle ergometer with a constant load of 100 Watts and at 20, 33, 39 and 45°C. A significant increase of cholinesterase activity was noticed only at the highest temperature, that is 45°C. 2 Tables, 12 Western, 1 Czech, 1 Polish, 2 Russian and 2 French.

HAJZOKOVA, M.; HUBAC, M.; LISKA, S.

Excretion of vitamin B1 in sweat during work in a hot environment.
Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 15 no.2:95-101 Mr '61.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave, riaditel
MUDr. I. Klucik.

(SWEAT chem) (VITAMIN B1 metab) (EXERTION) (HEAT)

BORSKY, I.;HAJZOKOVA, M.;HURAC, M.

Changes in certain hemtaic values in the inhabitants of Visuta
lanovka in the Tatranska Lomnica. Cesk. fysiolo. 8 no.5:393-394
S '59

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania, Bratislava.
(ALTITUDE, eff.)
(BLOOD, chem.)

Z 056 62 019 008 007 007
1037/1237

AUTHOR: Hajzler, O.

TITLE: Welding of kettle manganese-molybden steel (15223) under flux and melted slag

PERIODICAL: Přehled technické a hospodářské literatury. Hutnictví a strojírenství v 19. no. 8, 501.
abstract HS62 6376 (1962, III, Zvaranie II, no. 3, 70-74)

TEXT: Experience with welding of steel-15223 automatically under flux. Results of mechanical values of welded metal by the wire A 45. Mo in the presence of the flux Z41. Results of verifying tests on sheets. Experience with welding of steel 15223 under melted slag. There are 7 microphotos, and 4 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

43912

Z/056/62/019/001/011/012
1037/1237

1 2500

AUTHOR: Hajzler, O.

TITLE: Contribution to the question of weldability of the steel 15223

PERIODICAL: Přehled technické a hospodářské literatury. Hutnictví a strojírenství, v. 19, no. 1, 1962, 48

TEXT: Tests of weldability under flux of kettle + magnese-molybdenum steel 15223 (according to CSN 415223) on sheets 130 mm thick. The welds were carried out with the newly-developed electrode V65 Mo preheated at a temperature of 150-350°C. It was determined that the notch-bar toughness, especially in the transient region of the weld, suits the specifications best when the preheating is 300-350°C. According to the practical experience gained when welding heavy kettle drums made of steel 15223, the author recommends preheating to 300-350°C with postheating for 1.5 hours. There are 1 photo, 3 microphotos, 3 drawings, 5 diagrams and 1 table.

HS 62-587. 1961, VII Zváranie (Welding) 10, no. 7, 202-205

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

HAJZLER, Oldrich, inz.

Underflux welding and electroslog welding of manganese-molybdenum boiler steel (15223). Zvaranie 11 no.3:70-74, Mr '62.

1. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava.

HAJZLER, Oldrich, inz.

Manual welding of manganese-molybdenum boiler steel.
Zvar sbor 9 no.4:500-504 '60

1. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda.

WILKIN, O.

"Electrician-also working in construction of cylinder for '1950'." p. 10.

WILKIN. (Ministerial brochure prepared by the Ministry of the Interior, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, 1950, p. 1, line 1-10).

Monthly list of East European Accessions (1951), 1, Vol. 1, p. 1, August 1951.
Incls.

HAJZLER, O.

"Welding 13 123 steel under flux." p. 92.

ZVAFANIE. (Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a rudnych bani a Ministerstvo strojarenstva). Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 8, No. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (FEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 1,
August 1959.
Uncla.

HALLER, O.

11896 Plain Resistance Heat-Resistant Steel and Carbon Steel
Heat-Resistant Steel and Carbon Steel
Properties of heat-resistant steel. Mechanical and metallo-
graphic tests of a wall of heat-resistant steel. Economic advantages. Micro-
graphic studies, photographs.

Heat-Resistant Steel and Carbon Steel
Heat-Resistant Steel and Carbon Steel
No. 1, Jan. 1956, p. 36-38.
Heat-Resistant Steel and Carbon Steel
Heat-Resistant Steel and Carbon Steel
Heat-Resistant Steel and Carbon Steel

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000617800025-6

HAJZLER, O.

"Powder Cutting of Chrome-Nickel Steels." p. 363, Praha, Vol. 4, no. 5, May 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

KOSTOŁOWSKI, Roman; DRAKOWA, Danuta; BOWANOWSKI, Tadeusz K.; HAJZIK, Roman

Simulated and true otitis media in measles in young children.
Otolaryng. pol. 17 no.4:495-496 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Wieku Dzieciecego AM we Wroc-
lawiu. Kierownik: prof. dr. T.K.Nowakowski.

✱

CZYZEWSKA, Janina, doc. dr.; HAJZLIK, Roman; SMIŁAT, Stanisław

Organization of the treatment of complications of smallpox vaccination in children during the smallpox epidemic in Wrocław in 1963. Przegl. epidem. 18 no.4:419-421 '64.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakrzepłych Nóg, Przewodzący: Profesor Medycyny we Wrocławiu (Klinicznik: dr. med. J. Szulcowski) i z Szpitala Matki i Dziecka (główny lekarz: dr. med. J. Krawczyński).

NOWAKOWSKI, Tadeusz K.; DRAKOWA, Danuta; DADEJOWA, Janina;
HAJZIK, Roman

On the possibility of limiting hospital infections. Przegl.
epidem. 17 no. 3:253-255 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Wieku Dzieciecego Akademii
Medycznej we Wroclawiu Kierownik: prof. dr med. T.K. Nowakowski.
(CROSS INFECTION)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL)

HAJDUKOVIC, S.

The influence of X rays upon the sanguineous elements of new born rats. In French.

P. 123 (Vinca, Yugoslavia, Institut za nuklearnu energiju. Publ. No. Vol. 1, 1967.
Beograd, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (UEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1968

HAJTS, Gyula

Clinical course of acute inflammations of the hypopharynx in connection with 80 cases. Orv. hetil. 98 no.50-51:1399-1400 15-22 Dec 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Orr-gege-fülklinikájának (igazgató: Varga Gyula dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.
(PHARYNGITIS
hypopharynx, clin. course (Hun))

HAJTS, G.;NAKO, A.

Clinical variations in pathology due to insufficient penicillin therapy.
Orv. hetil. 93 no. 7:220-222 17 Feb 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Doctors. 2. Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr.
Gyula Varga), Budapest Medical University.

LAJTO, N.

VARGA, F.

Alloyed cast-iron products produced without the use of imported alloyings. 1. 42.

KÖHESZATI LAJOK. (Magyar Bányászati és Kohászati Egyesület) Budapest, Hungary
Ontode. Vol. 10, no. 2/3.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959
uncla.

HAIJO, Nandor, dr.

Structural diagrams of cast iron. Kol. lap 12 no. 10:
Supplement: Ontode 8 no. 9/10:211-222 S-O 157.

HAJTO, Nandor, dr., a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa

Dissolution of ferrite content in cast iron by means of heat treatment. Koh lap 9 no. 5: Supplement: ~~code~~ code 5 no. 5: 102-104 My '54.

SZUCS, Endre; KOVACS, Sandor; MESTER, Istvan; JUNG, Bela; LELKES, Gabor;
SCHUSSLER; HAJTO, Nandor, dr.; VERO, Jozsef, dr.

Remarks about Nandor Hajto's lecture entitled "Mn-Ti
containing casehardened steels." Koh lap 9 no. 3: 102-108
Mr '54.

1. Darutervezo Iroda (for Schussler).

HAJTO, Nandor, dr., a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa

Alloyed cast iron varieties made without using imported alloying elements. Koh lap 9 no. 3: Supplement Ontode 5 no. 3: 49-58 Mr '54.

HAJTO, Nandor, a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa

Mn-Ti containing casehardened steels. Koh lap 9 no. 2:
19-68 F '54.

1. Vasipari Kutató Intézet.

Hastec, N.

Distr: 4E2c

100. The mechanical properties of gray cast iron as viewed from the statistical approach. N. HALLA. Kohászati Lapok, Ötödik, Vol. 9, 1958, No. 2-3, pp. 47-52, 16 figs.

The results of mechanical testing of gray cast iron show an apparently substantial scatter which is mainly due to the graphite content. The results are discussed from the standpoint of statistics. The tensile, bending and hardness testing of 2400 different charges were made. The numerous values of the different properties were grouped around corresponding mean values and from these frequency curves were drawn. It was established from the curves *e. g.* that while the ultimate tensile strength and the bending strength -- both of which depend greatly on the distribution of graphite -- show a considerable scatter, the hardness -- which remains practically independent of the graphite -- barely deviates from the value defined by the metallic matrix. The general conclusion to be drawn from these investigations is that viewed from the statistical approach, the scatter occurring at the mechanical testing of gray cast iron parts does not justify the lack of confidence shown toward this material.

JW
1/1

2
1

4

Adler, E.

The effect of titanium on the properties of polyethylene. *Chem. Abstr.*
(J. POLYM. SCI., Vol. 12, no. 1/2, Jan/Feb. 1957, English, abstract, abstract).

50: Monthly List of East European Accessions. *East. J.*, Vol. 1, no. 1, no. 197.
Incl.

HAGYI, K.

Structural diagrams of cast iron.

F. 211. (ENGLISH.) (Budapest, Hungary) Vol. 8, no. 9/10, 1957

SC: Monthly Index of East European Accession (MEAL) IV. Vol. 3, No. 5, 1957

HAJTO, N.

Editing of the Magyar enciklopedia (Hungarian Encyclopedia) starts. p. 557.

Floris Roth,,1865-1955; an obituary. p. 559

BANYASZATI LAPOK, Vol. 10, No. 10 Oct. 1955

(Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 1 September, 1956

Hajto N,

63. Correlations between the values of specific impact energy measured on Charpy and Mesnager test specimens. N. Hajto. (Kohdandi Lapok. Vol. 10 (88), 1955, No. 3, pp. 136-137, 1 fig.)

The specific impact energy of steels was measured on a series of Charpy and Mesnager test specimens of the same material subsequent to the same heat treatment. Plotted as a curve the results of the almost 1000 tests yielded a parabola. The correlation between the specific impact energies measured on Charpy (x) and Mesnager (y) specimens may be expressed by the empirical formula $y = 0.04x^2 + x$. It was found that values within the anticipated limits of error yielded by the above formula could be obtained by a more simple method of calculation. Thus the approximative formula $y = 1.25x$ may be applied up to a Charpy impact energy of 8 mkg/cm² and $y = 1.75x - 4$ for higher ones.

46

N. INGLE

of the specimens cooled from the above stated temperature, carbon was present in the form of cementite and no longer in that of graphite. In the published photo the cementite islands are surrounded by spots which are somewhat softer than cementite but much harder than martensite. Thus, in the manufacture of cylinder liners, the appearance of ferrite can be prevented only by modifying the composition of the charge to conform with the formation of carbide.

B/R

HAITON

HUNG

81. The dissolving of ferrite in cast iron by heat treatment N. Haito. (Kbhasmati Lapok, Ontode
Vol. 5 1954, No. 5, pp. 102-104, 3 figs, 1 tab.)

According to Soviet data, tests conducted on 1 cm³ samples proved that by keeping the samples at 900°C for 3 hours or by a simple heating to 1000°C the cast iron takes on a pearlitic structure. Tests made in Hungary on 25 mm thick cast iron specimens, by keeping them for 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 hours at a temperature of 900-1000°C, resulted in a positive increase in the quantity of ferrite. The higher amount of ferrite already appeared after one hour of glowing. The amount of ferrite did not undergo a practical change after longer periods of heating. The increase in the quantity of ferrite implies that graphitizing elements were in preponderance in the charges used for the tests, which means that the segregation of ferrite could not be prevented by the rate of cooling on the air. Although ferrite had disappeared from the structure

1/2
 per
 0

OVER

HAJTÓ, NÁNDOR

11509* Alloyed Cast Iron Produced Without Imported Alloying Elements. (Hungarian.) Nándor Hajtó, *Öntöd*, v. 5, no. 3, Mar. 1954, p. 49-53.

Alloying Fe with Mn, Al, and Si as substitutes for Ni. Structures, properties, and applications. Tables, charts, micrographs. 15 ref.

MCR

HAJTO, N.
HAJTO, N.

2

126. HAJTO, N. The effect of heat treatment on the strength properties of cast iron treated with magnesium (in Hungarian), *Chimie 3*, 1, 1-16, Jan. 1962.

The domestic production of nodular graphite cast iron started with the use of Mg-Ca-Si alloy (10% Mg, 5% Ca); however, its longness was not satisfactory due to the brittleness caused by Si. Even under these conditions two valuable properties of the Mg proved effective, desulfurization, and the graphite stabilizing effect. Two series of experiments are described for alloying pig iron with a low and high Si content, respectively, with a small amount of Mg (approximately 10%). The obtained results are described and supplemented with a large number of illustrations.

Courtesy of Hungarian Technical Abstracts

L. Balay

37

C.A. HAJTÓ, N.

9

The production of nodular graphite structures in cast iron by use of alloying materials. Nándor Hajtó. *Bányász. Kohász. Lapok* 5, 268-70 (1959). --Nodular graphite structures are produced in cast iron by means of Mg-Al and Mg-Al-Si alloys. The object of the expts. was to investigate the possibility of replacing Ni by cheaper alloying elements which are more easily available in Hungary. In some of the experiments Ca was used instead of Mg. Interesting results were obtained by adding approx. 0.7% Ca (as Ca-Si alloy) to the liquid iron and adding 1% Mg (as Mg-Al-Si alloy) after the Ca was dissolved in the iron. The structures of the various specimens obtained in the expts. are shown on 46 microphotos. E. Gros

Hajto, N.

Applicability of pig iron produced under high aluminous slag. N. Hajto and P. Varga. *Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 1, No. 1-6-21(1950)(in English).--A metallographic and metallurgical study was made of the possible use in gray iron foundries of a "bauxite pig iron" produced in a pilot-plant blast furnace from iron chips and bauxite slag. Results indicated that it will be a valuable base material for gray iron and malleable iron castings if large-scale production of a uniform-quality pig iron comes about. Also in *Bányász. Kohász. Lapok*. 82, 483-8(1949). . . . A. J. Abbott

The McQuaid-Lahn test, however, always showed coarser grain than that determined by other methods, and this was obviously due to the long duration of the carburization. The results of these tests do not confirm the opinion of Hawkes who says that determination of the grain-size from the rupture surface gives unreliable results. Practically identical results were obtained for specimens of rolled steel before and after homogenization was applied. E. G.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
H.H. 12, N.										19									
S																			
COMPARISON OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED BY VARIOUS STANDARD METHODS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE GRAIN SIZES OF AUSTENITE IN STEEL. N.Hajto. (Banyaszati es Kohaszati Lapok, 1949, vol. 82, Jan., pp. 13-15). (In Hungarian). A series of tests was carried out to find the differences in the results obtained by the various methods of determination of the grain-size of austenite. One open-hearth and three electric-furnace steels were used. Two were carbon steels, a third contained 1% of chromium, and the fourth steel 0.55% of chromium and 1.44% of nickel. To ensure that the austenite grain-sizes were equal, the specimens were held 30 min. at 800°, 850°, 900°, 1000°, 1100°, and 1150° C. Four specimens were used for each type of steel, and different methods were applied to them to make the austenite grain-size visible. The author found that practically identical results were obtained by normalizing, arrested quench, gradient quench, and martensite etching. Fracture tests showed somewhat finer grain-sizes.																			
ASM-A5.1 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									

[illegible]

HARTS, N.

8

Nodular Graphite in Cast Iron. N. Harts. (*Bányászati és Kohászati Lapok*, 1949, vol. 4, Oct., pp. 425-433). [In Hungarian]. The problem of producing nodular cast iron in Hungary is dealt with, and it is reported that laboratory tests have been successful. Difficulties were encountered in the production of the necessary magnesium alloy. The initial material for this was a copper-magnesium alloy (Mg 20%). About 4.4% of the magnesium burnt away during the process. Melting was carried out in a graphite crucible. The first test series were carried out with Bauxite-type pig iron (C 4.63%, Mn 0.88%, Si 1.01%, S 0.033%, P 0.001%). The silicon content was made up by adding 90% ferro-silicon. In the second series, melting was carried out under a slag layer and the pig iron used had the composition C 3.65%, Mn 0.86%, Si 3.18%, S 0.004%, P 0.02%. Copper-magnesium alloy corresponding to 0.78% of magnesium was added to the melt and, 1 min. after casting, 90% ferro-silicon (corresponding to 0.42% Si) was added. Tests on a production scale will follow. E. G.

M-1

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SUBJECT INDEX	WORD INDEX ONLY USE	ILLUSTRATION	BRIEFING AND INDEXING
ANODIZING L A O R D I T	A A N O D I Z I N G	S E R I E S T H E M E S P E R I O D I C S J O U R N A L S B O O K S	I N F O R M A T I O N S C O N T E N T S A B S T R A C T S

HAJTO, N.
C.A.

9

Effect of the period of heating on the grain size of austenite in steel. Nándor Hajtó, *Magyar Tech.* 4, No. 1, 21-8 (1949); cf. C.A. 44, 2905c. Three different samples of hypo-eutectoid steels were heated at 800, 900, 1000, and 1100° for periods ranging from 30 min. to 7 hrs. The steel samples contained C 0.34, 0.31, and 0.37%; Mn 0.50, 0.68, and 0.63%; Si 0.10, 0.10, and 0.21%; S 0.027, 0.028, and 0.023%; and P 0.020, 0.020, and 0.041%, resp. The first two steels were rolled, the third wrought. The mean grain size of austenite increased rapidly in the first period of heat-treatment; then the rate of increase gradually decreased. Austenite seems to have a max. grain size at each temp., and it has an inclination to reach this max. grain size. The grain size characteristic to a given temp. and the period of heating required to obtain these max. grain sizes of austenite were different in the various steel samples. The first sample reached at 800° a max. grain size of austenite of 3000 μ^2 in 6 hrs., at 900° a max. grain size of 6000 μ^2 in 12 hrs., at 1000° a grain size of 20,000 μ^2 in 20 hrs., and at 1100° a grain size of 32,000 μ^2 in 30 hrs. The mean velocity of increase of grain size of austenite was 1230 μ^2 in an hr. in steel 1, 810 μ^2 in steel 2, and 800 μ^2 in steel 3. This velocity seemed to increase parallel to the applied temps., and this increase had its max. at about 900° and was lowest at the boundaries of the temp. ranges of austenite-formation areas. At a const. temp. not only the max. grain size but also the period needed to obtain these max. grain sizes is const. in a given steel. The grain size of austenite is increased during heating at a const. temp., and the max. values increase as the applied temps. are increased. At increased temps. the velocity of increase of grain sizes and the periods needed for that also increase, the former being independent of the original grain size of austenite. Steels not inclined to increases in grain sizes of austenite were sensitive when heated to below the crit. temp. The rate of cementation (uptake of C) had no effect on the increase of grain sizes of austenite. 11 references.

HAJTO, F.

Metallography

Comparative Examination of Methods for Making Visible the Grain Size of Austenite. F. Hajtó. (*Acta Technica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, 1951, 1, 3, 183-189). [In German]. Measurements of the grain size of austenite formed in the 800-1150° C. range were carried out by etching and observation of the ferrite network that precipitates on the austenite grain boundaries on cooling rapidly; observation of the troostite network visible at a certain distance from the quenched end in an end-quenched specimen; fractography; and the McQuaid-Ehn method. There was little difference in the results. The carburization involved in the McQuaid-Ehn test did not noticeably influence the grain size. - P. V.

SEGYI, E.; ZABOCHNIKOVA, K.; HLAVATY, P.; SANOVIKHOVA-TVERKOVA, E.;
BUDENCOVA, M.; HAJTMAN, Z.; HODNICKY, L.

Skin damage caused by working with oils. Cesk. dermat. 40 no.2:
92-7. 1966.

1. Dermatitis medicamentosa (veduci prof. dr. L. Cmel,
DrS.) A katera farmakopie (vedu dr. V. Kovalek,
DrS.) Lekarek fakult. Univerzity Karlovy v Bratislave.

PRADA, F.; TIEBERG, H.; BAUDIN, G.; GARTMAN, A.

Anticardiolin treatment of myocardial infarction in the laboratory and its effects on the clinical picture.

1. Department of Pathophysiology, Research Institute of Experimental Medicine, University of Strasbourg, Faculty of Medicine of Sciences, Strasbourg, submitted October 1, 1964.

HARTMAN, Bela

Discussion on biometry at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
Magy pszichol szemle 20 no.3:469-472 '63.

1. Kozponti Orvosi Kutato Intezet.

HAJTMAN, Bela

On the jeep problem. Mat lapok 13 no.1/2:115-129 '62.

HAJTMAN, Bela

On coverings of generalized checker boards.I. Mat kut kozl MTA
7 Ser.A no.1/2:53-61 '62.

DESI, Illes, CZALAY, Laszlo; GATT, Tibor, HAJTMAN, Bela; NIKOLITS, Ilona;
SULE, Ferenc; MARKUS, Vera

Changes in the electric activity of the central nervous system
in experimental neurogenic hypertension. Experimental evalua-
tion EEG-curves by means of Fourier's analysis. Acta morph. acad.
sci. Hung. 12 no.4:225-232 '64

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Korláti Intézete és
Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Kísérleti Orvostudományi Kutató
Intézete.

L 14874-66

ACC NR: AT6007393

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0019/0019

AUTHOR: Desi, I.; Nikolits, Ilona; Hajtman, B.; Sos, J.

ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Budapest, Budapest
(Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Korelettani Intézet); Research Institute
of Experimental Medicine, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest (Magyar
Tudományos Akadémia, Kísérleti Orvostudományi Kutató Intézet)

TITLE: Prevention by vitamin E of the nervous lesions caused by
triorthocresylphosphate [This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of
the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July, 1964]

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement,
1965, 19

TOPIC TAGS: vitamin, central nervous system, EEG, neurophysiology,
electrophysiology, cat, conditioned reflex, drug effect, pharmacology,
organic phosphorus compound

ABSTRACT:

experiments that functional changes in central nervous activity were induced
rapidly by TOCP. An increase, followed by a marked decrease in the frequency
of electrical activity and in the conditioned frequency of electrical activity.

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

HUNGARY/Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry.

B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 5, 1959, 14759.

influence on the transfer, since different ions disturb the structure of the solution to a different extent. On the curves of the dependency of the temperature coefficient of Π on the solvent composition, the maxima (highest in F^- and lowest in H^+) are noted. For H_3O^+ and OH^- ions this maximum coincides with the viscosity maximum; for K^+ , Cl^- and F^- ions the maximum is observed in solutions with a somewhat higher water content. This signifies that the formation of water-methanol associates or the shift of the corresponding equilibrium with temperature affects the TN and that this effect depends on the chemical properties of the ions. -- S. Rosenfeld.

Card : 3/3

HUNGARY/Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry.

D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 5, 1959, 14759.

OH^- and K^+ ions (in HCl, KOH, KCl solutions) in pure water or in water containing a small quantity of I decrease with the rise of temperature; in solutions with a large I content, they increase. The TN of an F^- ion increases with the rise of temperature independently of the composition of the solvent. The ionic mobilities (II), the product quantity of the transfer on the viscosity and the temperature coefficient of the transfer have been calculated from the obtained TN values with the aid of previously determined (report I, RZHKh, 1958, 49711) electric conductivity values. Although the migration of K^+ , Cl^- and F^- ions is basically determined by Stoke's law, the composition of the solvent and the temperature do not exert the same

Card : 2/3

HUNGARY/Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry.

D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 5, 1959, 14759.

Author : Erdely-Gruz T., Hajthenyi L.

Inst :

Title : The Mechanism of Movement of Hydrogen and Hydroxyl
Ions. II. The Transfer Numbers of HCl, KOH, KCl and
KF in Methanol-Water Mixtures at 5 and 25°.

Orig Pub: Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1958, 64, No 6, 212-220.

Abstract: The transfer numbers (TN) of HCl, KOH, KCl and KF
in methanol (I) - water mixtures of various compo-
sitions have been measured at 5 and 25°. The TN
in the case of HCl and KOH strongly depend on the
water content in the mixture; in the case of KCl
and KF - they are insignificant. The TN of H₂,

Card : 1/3

HAJT, Stefan

Stefan Hajt and Ryszard Lizewski: "Co-ordination of Motor Transportation,"
Transport, Nov 58, pp 347-348, Warsaw.

STRETCH, K.L.; HAJSMANNOVA, D., inz. [translator]; SEVCIK, A., inz., dr.
[translator]

Calder Hall No.1 reactor put in operation. Jaderma energie 3 no.4:107-
111 Ap '57.

BROWN, Gordon; HAJSMANOVA, D., inz. [translator]; SEVCIK, A., inz., dr.
[translator]

Preparation of the operation of the No.1 reactor in Calder Hall.
Jaderna energie 3, no.3:80-85 Mr '57.

HAJSL, Vaclav, inz.

Tasks of the Section for Woodworking of the Czechoslovak Scientific Technical Society resulting from the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Drevo 18 no.3:81-82 Mr '63.

1. Vedecky tajemnik Ustredniho vyboru sekce Ceskoslovenske vedecko-technicke spolecnosti pro drevoprumysl.

Hajsig, M.

YUGOSLAVIA / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused R
by Bacteria and Fungi.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 35818.

Author : Hajsig, M.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Mycosis in Large Horned Cattle Caused by
Trychophyton verrucosum va. album and Tri-
chophyton violaceum.

Orig Pub: Veterin. arch., 1957, 27, No 7-8, 237-241.

Abstract: Investigating the etiology of trychophytia in
18 cows and in several calves, the author dis-
covered the presence of Tr. verrucosum var.
album in them, as well as Tr. violaceum in one
of the cows at the same time.

Card 1/1

YUGOSLAVIA / Zooparasitology - Parasitic Protozoa.

G-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, No. 81680

Vaginal mucus should be used for MA outside of the menstrual period (in the latter case it is collected from the cervix periphery). A slight bacterial contamination of vaginal mucus does not interfere with MA. MA can be used in any institution which has fresh trichomonas cultures. -- G. A. Orlov

Card 2/2

YUGOSLAVIA / Zooparasitology - Parasitic Protozoa.

G-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, No. 81680

Author : Hajsig, M; Riznar, S.

Inst : Not given

Title : Use of Mucoagglutination Reaction for Diagnosis of
Genital Trichomonosis in Cattle

Orig Pub : Veterin. arh., 1955, 25, No 9-10, 300-307

Abstract : Of 19 cows and calves with trichomonosis a positive reaction of mucoagglutination (MA) was noted in 16. In animals clinically and anamnesticly suspected of trichomonosis, specific antibodies were found in 63.3% of cases, although trichomona were not found. In cows with endometritis not of the trichomonas type, MA was positive in 14.3%. In healthy animals MA was not observed. Trichomonosis can more frequently be established by MA than by microscopy of inherent preparations.

Card 1/2

Hajpal, Gyula, dr., foeloado

Certain methods for computing index numbers in Czechoslovak statistics. Stat szemle 42 no. 3:309-314 Mr '64.

1. Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Hajpal, Gyula

"Some methodological and organizational questions relating to household statistics" by J. Bezouka, J. Vytlačil (from "Statistika a kontrola," no.7, 1962). Reviewed by Gyula Hajpal. Stat szemle 41 no.3:325-326 Mr '63.

Hajpal, Gyula

"A new period of investigating the efficiency of investments"
by M. Rakowski. Reviewed by Gyula Hajpal. Stat szemle 40
no.12:1289-1290 D '62.

Hajpal, Gyula

"Labor productivity; some theoretical remarks" by Gyula Hajpal.
Stat szemle 40 no.12:1288-1289 D '62.

Hajpal, Gyula

"An experiment to compare the economic levels of the Polish and Czechoslovak industries" by W. Iskra. Reviewed by Gyula Hajpal. Stat szemle 40 no.7:783-784 J1 '62.

Hajpal, Gyula

"An attempt to determine the basic correlations in Poland's national economy" by Kazimierz Romaniuk. Reviewed by Gyula Hajpal. Stat szemle 38 no.4:444-445 Ap '60.

Hajpal, Gyula

"Questions relating to the determination and measurement of
social product." Reviewed by Gyula Hajpal. Stat szemle 38
no.4:439-440 Ap '60.

HAIJPAL, Gyula

"Certain problems of the industrial development of economically undeveloped countries and their effect upon the international division of labor" by Z.Svejnar. Reviewed by Gyula Hajpal. Stat szemle 37 no.4:465-466 Ap '59.

HAJOVSKY, Ales, inz.

Supports of mine galleries in the thick seams of the Tertiary period. Uhlí 5 no.8:273-275 Ag '63.

1. Vyzkumne a vyvojove stredisko pre hnedé uhlie, Prievidza.

HAJOVSKY, Ales, inz.

Experience with longwall mining of a thick seam in two sections at the Novaky lignite district. Uhli 5 no.4:122-126 Ap '63.

1. Vyskumne a vyvojove stredisko pre hnedé uhlie, Prievidza.

HAJOVSKY, Ales, inz.

Development of mining methods in the coalfields of Slovakia.
Uhlí 4 no.4:124-128 Ap '62.

1. Vyskumne a vyvojove stredisko, Prievidza.

HAJOVSKY, A., inz.; STACHA, E., inz.

Expanding bolt head. Uhli 5 no.6:221 Je '63.

1. VVS-Hu, Prievidza (for Hajovsky). 2. Banske projekty
(for Stacha).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BAUDIS, P.; KOLMAZNIK, M.; SEDIVEC, V.; PETEROVA, E.; JAKOVSKY, F.; HAJNOVA, R.; Psychiatric Clinic, Medical Faculty, Charles University (Psychiatricka Klin. Lek. Fak. KU), Plzen. (2)

"Treatment of Depression by Nialamide Infusions."

Praque, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 4, Nov 66, pp 368 - 369

Abstract: Experiments in treating 22 patients with nialamide are described. In 8 patients there was an improvement, in 14 there was none. Where the depression was caused by agitation and anxiety, the drug had no effect. No side effects were observed, but the patients had to receive hypnotics at night to make them sleep. No EEG changes by the drug were observed. The use of Niamide at the present time is rather experimental than general. 1 Table, no references. Submitted at the 8th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting at Jesenik, 18 - 22 Jan 66.

1/1

HORVATH, Bela; HAJOSSY, Gyorgyi

Submicroscopic structure of glia fibers. Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt.
Kozl. 8 no.4:295-303 1957.

1. A Budapesti Idegkörtani Klinika es az MTA Elektronmikroszkopiai
Laboratoriuma.

(NEUROGLIA, anat. & histol.
submicroscopic structure (Hun))

HAIJOSI, GY.; GUBA, F.

Submicroscopic cell membrane of Endamoeba blattae Butschli.
In German. p. 279. ACTA BIOLOGICA. (Magyar Tudományos
Akademia) Budapest. Vol. 6, no. 3/4, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956.

HAJÓSSI G., SZIVÉSSY K. AND GURPA E.

Elektronenmikroskop. Lab., Ungarische Akad. der Wissensch., Budapest. Eine elektronenmikroskopische Untersuchung der Protofibrillen des quergestreiften Muskels. Electron microscopy of the protofibrils of striated muscle ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENC. HUNG. (Budapest) 1964, 5/suppl. (17-18)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA, Section II Vol. 7 No. 11

HAJOSI, Gyorgy; VADASZ, J.; GUBA, F.

Electron microscopical studies on cell cultures with modified preparative technic. Acta morph. hung. 4 no.4:545-549 1954.

1. Elektronenmikroskopische Abteilung des Institutes fur Messtechnik und Instrumentenkunde (Leiter F.Guba) der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Institut fur Histologie und Embryologie (Vorstand Prof. I. Toro) der Medizinischen Universitat, Budapest.

(ENDAMOEBIA, culture

tissue culture, electron microscopy)

(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON

of Endamoeba tissue culture on collodion membrane)

L 9852-66 FCC

ACC NR: AP6004040

SOURCE CODE: HU/0033/65/069/002/0083/0086

AUTHOR: Hajosy, Ferenc; Takacs, Lajos

ORG: none

TITLE: Combinations of the hourly mean values of the relative humidity in the cities of Budapest and Debrecen

SOURCE: Idojaras, v. 69, no. 2, 1965, 83-86

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric humidity, meteorologic sampling

ABSTRACT: The relation between the mean value measured at standard times and the real daily mean was investigated. The maximum deviation of the monthly mean calculated from observations three times daily was approximately 1%. A more accurate mean value was given by using the data of four observations; however, from three hourly data the maximum deviation of the mean was only 0.2%. The examination of single days reveals that the deviation can sometimes be very large. It was concluded that if results accurate to within 1% are satisfactory there is no need for making any corrections. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

Card 1/1

KOPPANY, Gy.; HILLE, Alfred; KAKAS, Jozsef; FUTO, Jozsef; KERI, Menyhert; PECZELY, Gyorgy; KOZMA, Bela; SZAPPANOS, Andras, AMBROZY, Pal; GOTZ, Gusztav; PAPP, Laszlo; BELL, Bela, MARTOS, Andras; BACSO, Nandor; HAJOSY, Ferenc; CSAPODY, Istvan; NAGY, Laszlo, igazgato toorvos; DONASZY, Erno, BORONKAI, Pal; ANTAL, Emanuel; TANCZER, Tibor; OZORAI, Zoltan

The 10th itinerant meeting of the Hungarian Meteorological Society in Sopron. Idojaras 68 no.4:249-250 J1-Ag '64.

1. President, Hungarian Meteorological Society (for Hille).
2. Editor. "Idojaras" (for Kakas).
3. Editorial Board Member, "Idojaras", Budapest (for Ambrozy, Bell, Keri, Ozorai).

HAKSY, Ferenc; TAKÁCS, Lajos

Combinations of the average daily values of the
temperature in Budapest and Berlin from 1874 to 1904.
26-32 June 1964.

HAJOSY, Ferenc, dr.

Climate of the Kisalfold. Foldr kozl 10 no.2:143-155 '62.

HAJOSY, Ferenc

Data on the yearly formation of precipitation in the
Carpathian region. Orsz meteor int besz tud kut 25:218-219
'61 (publ. '62).

H/COV, Ferenc, dr.

Maximum values of daily temperature in Hungary. Orsz. meteor. int.
besz. tud. kut. 26:209-219 1962(publ. '63).

Hajosy, Ferenc, dr.

"Advection and radiation effect as reflected in the frequency of temperature anomalies in Hungary, 1871-1950" by Dr. Ferenc Simon. Reviewed by Dr. Ferenc Hajosy. Foldr kozl 8 no.2:206-207 '60.

HAJOSY, F.

Data on rainfall conditions in the river basin of the Tisza; excerpts from a candidate's thesis, p. 30b, Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, Agrartudományok Osztálya, KÖZLEMÉNYEI, Budapest, Vol. 9, No. 1/3, 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

4A30SY, FERE NC

551.577.551.501
The author discusses a meteorological observation record (Index of youth
National Archives, 1944-1945, 54(1):40-43, Jan/Apr, 1954). Russian and
Yugoslav meteorological stations are used for precipitation data of the Hungarian Meteorological
Service. The author discusses a few
stations which are in the center of stations in the current history and suggests the application of
which would make the data more uniform. Subject: Hungary. 1. Precipitation and
2. Hungary.

~~L 00512-66~~

ACCESSION NR: AP5023913

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

100
Card 2/2

L 00512-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2

ACCESSION NR: AP5023913

CZ/0039/64/025/009/0534/0536

AUTHOR: Hajos, Zoltan (Engineer)

TITLE: Measuring the distortion by differential gain and differential phase on video carrier frequencies

SOURCE: Sloboproudy obzor, v. 25, no. 9, 1964, 534-536

TOPIC TAGS: TV equipment, signal distortion, carrier frequency, electronic measurement

ABSTRACT: Described is a method of measuring the distortion in the TV transmitter, the R.F. part of the receiver, and the envelope detector. Also described is an instrument for measuring the distortion. Some particular features of the design and parameters attained are stated. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav pro sdlovaci techniku A. S. Popova, Prague
(Institute for Communication Engineering)

Card 1/2

HAJOS, Zoltan, inz.

Linear transmitter without pre-emphasis. Sdel tech 12 no.2:55-
56 F'64

HAJOS, Zoltan, inz.

Influence of parasitic phase modulation in a video transmitter
on the signal quality of NTSC color television. Slaboproudý
obzor 24 no.4:209-213 Ap '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro sdelovaci techniku A.S. Popova, Praha.